

WEST Search History

DATE: Sunday, October 20, 2002

Set Name Query
side by side

Hit Count Set Name
result set

DB=USPT,JPAB,DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L4 L3 not l2

10 L4

L3 (bioactive glass or ((bio\$2 or biologically) active glass)) same
(wound or wounds or burn or burns or scar or scars or dressing or
dressings)

14 L3

DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L2 (bioactive glass.clm. or ((bio\$2 or biologically) active glass).clm.)
and (wound or wounds or burn or burns or scar or scars or dressing
or dressings).clm.

6 L2

L1 (bioactive glass.clm. or (bio\$ active glass).clm.) and (wound or
wounds or burn or burns or scar or scars or dressing or
dressings).clm.

6 L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:13:50 ON 20 MAR 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:13:50 ON 20 MAR 2002

=> s bioactive glass (25a) cell culture#
L1 13 BIOACTIVE GLASS (25A) CELL CULTURE#

=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2 11 DUP REM L1 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-11 bib ab

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AN 2001:862966 CAPLUS
TI Dose-dependent behavior of bioactive glass dissolution
AU Jones, Julian R.; Sepulveda, Pilar; Hench, Larry L.
CS Centre for Tissue Regeneration, Department of Materials, Imperial College
of Science, Technology and Medicine, London, SW7 2BP, UK
SO J. Biomed. Mater. Res. (2001), 58(6), 720-726
CODEN: JBMRBG; ISSN: 0021-9304
PB John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effect of glass dosage (0.001 g ml⁻¹ to 0.015 g ml⁻¹) on the in vitro
dynamic dissoln. behavior of melt-derived 45S5 and sol-gel-derived 58S
bioactive glasses, in simulated body fluid (SBF) at 37.degree.C, was
evaluated. These glasses differ significantly in texture, esp. the sp.
surface area and porosity, as a result of differences in manufg. route.
The concns. of elements (Si, Ca, P, and Na) leached from the glasses into
the dissoln. medium, from 1 to 22 h, were evaluated with the use of
induced coupled plasma anal. (ICP). The reacted powders were analyzed
with the use of FTIR to observe the formation of a hydroxycarbonate
apatite layer on the surface. The results show that the rate of HCA
formation on both gel- and melt-derived bioactive glass powders in vitro
depends on the concn. of the powders in soln. This result must be taken
into account when carrying out in vitro **cell-culture**
studies to simulate conditions in vivo and in expts. using exts. of the
bioactive glass powders.

RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 11 MEDLINE
AN 2001275314 MEDLINE
DN 21262944 PubMed ID: 11370806
TI 3D bone tissue engineered with bioactive microspheres in simulated
microgravity.
AU Qiu Q Q; Ducheyne P; Ayyaswamy P S
CS Department of Bioengineering, Center for Bioactive Materials and Tissue
Engineering, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104, USA.
SO IN VITRO CELLULAR AND DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY. ANIMAL, (2001 Mar) 37 (3)
157-65.
Journal code: BZE; 9418515. ISSN: 1071-2690.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)